

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. VII.

DETROIT, MAY 15, 1849.

NO. 10.

We take the following from a late number of the Michigan Christian Herald, published in this city, which we are glad to learn is getting into extensive circulation throughout the state.

**MICHIGAN FARMER.** Do our friends all know that the Michigan Farmer, for whatever is able and valuable, is not a "whit behind the very chiefest" agricultural papers in the land? If not, they have something yet to learn, and the sooner they get and improve upon the idea, the greater the benefit they will derive from it.

## An Inquiry.—Who will Answer.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**MR. ISHAM.**—*Sir:* I shall be under the necessity of introducing myself to you, as many others do, with pen and ink. But, by reading so many of your interesting letters, and "Notes by the way" you seem to me almost a familiar acquaintance. I have long been a reader of the Farmer, but never with so much interest as since it has been issued by its present Editor. You have gained a name, which I trust will not be easily forgotten by many.\*

As your valuable paper is opened alike to the unlearned and the learned, I should like to inquire of you, or your correspondents, the best and most effectual way to kill sorrel on summer fallow by plowing, commencing in spring and sowing in the fall—whether it should be plowed deep or shallow, how much, whether only when very dry and all about it. Probably a cultivator would be a good instrument, but our lands are too new. It has been a serious damage to our crops, and if you can give us a remedy that will exterminate this pest of the farmer, you shall be entitled to, at least the thanks of

ENQUIRER.

JACKSON, Mich., April 22d., 1849.

\* We thank our friend for his kind appreciation of our services, and should be most happy to take by the hand one who seems to think so well of us.—ED.

† Will some of our correspondents, or some others who ought to be, take this matter in hand? It has been said, that plowing four times in the season will kill out sorrel. In this case we should say, that the furrow should be of the ordinary depth,

as the object is to give all the seeds that are in the ground a chance to vegetate. The plowing each time, should be performed while the plant is in blossom, or before, so that no additional seed may be turned under. We would advise our friend to make an experiment upon a small field the first season. In the mean time, if any of our readers know anything on the subject, we hope they will tell it.

A heavy coating of lime, it has been said, will destroy this troublesome plant. Suppose you try it on a small patch. It will enrich the land, if it does not kill the sorrel. There is not much danger of your getting too much of it in your soil.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## More Eyes Opening—State Agricultural Society.

PITTSFIELD, April 17, 1849.

**MR. EDITOR.**—*Sir:* Below I send you the names of four new subscribers. They are all practical working farmers, three of whom have never taken an agricultural paper of any kind, and in all probability never would, unless some one who had seen and felt the influence of such papers, had called their attention to their importance. There are several in this vicinity taking Eastern papers, who promise at the end of the year, to stop them and take the Michigan Farmer. They find by comparing the reading matter of these papers, it will be much to their benefit to make the exchange.\* Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see the progress our state society is making. Our farmers are all much pleased to think they are to have a *gala* season of their own, and for their own benefit. (Let us have the first fair at Ann Arbor.)

Yours &c.

HORACE WELCH.

\* Our agent at Battle Creek, Mr. C. C. Teers, writes us, that a very intelligent and extensive farmer in that vicinity, has been comparing the Michigan Farmer with Eastern papers, and that after thoroughly canvassing their respective merits, he has decided in favor of the Michigan Farmer, and is going to order it. Those who can take more than one agricultural paper, we hope, will continue those from out of the state to

which they have hitherto extended their patronage. But if they can take but one, we certainly rejoice to see them fixing their predilections upon the Michigan Farmer.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Improved Stock.

GREENFIELD, April 27th, 1849.

**MR. EDITOR.**—I have been expecting that some of your correspondents would, before this time, have called your attention to an extraordinary good horse, owned by Asa H. Otis, Esq. as he is certainly as remarkable as the great hogs exhibited in Detroit last winter. If you have not seen this horse it would do you good to take a jaunt to Mr. Otis', and inspect him. He is only three years old, and stands fifteen and a half hands high, and weighed some time ago 1590 pounds.

Mr. O. has good cows, also worth looking at, and his store hogs are such as we do not see every day. In fact he has been trying for some years to improve the breed of horses, cows and hogs, and therefore ought to receive the praises of his neighbors and to obtain encouragement from the friends of agricultural improvement generally.\*

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

\* We are glad to learn, that Mr. Otis is doing so much to introduce improved stock among us, and we will most certainly take the earliest opportunity to visit his premises.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Clover and Wheat.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I like to try experiments if they are not too expensive. Seeding with clover was an experiment here—it had been successfully grown on the prairie, but no one in this neighborhood had ventured to sow it on the openings. I have always been successful in sowing clover except one time, and then the seed had been cast, not on "stony ground," but on "hard run" ground. It required three years before we could cut even a fair crop of hay. After the second growth was about 12 inches high, I turned it under—plowing as deep as we

could with one team, say about the 6th or 7th of September. On the 17th it was sown to wheat, and one half the lot was then re-seeded with clover and timothy,—and the other half in the spring following. My object was to ascertain whether spring or fall seeding was the best. In the harvest time I could discover no difference, and I have not seen even at the East, a more beautiful field of clover seeded so short a time. Now we will go back to the wheat: it looked sickly all the fall, winter and spring. Many and loud were the complaints, about the "insects," and I came to the conclusion that the "varmints" were ruining my wheat; but on examination no insects could be found—some other cause then must be looked for, and that no doubt, was plowing too late.

On the 10th of May we plastered the lot, and in a short time we discovered a change in the wheat—from that time until harvest time the growth was astonishing—it was the best piece on the farm—indeed the best in this section of the country.

In 1848 I tried the experiment again; a crop of hay was taken from a 20 acre lot. About four weeks before seed time we turned under the 2d growth of clover, then from 12 to 15 inches high—plowing as deep as we could with two yoke of cattle to one plow, and 3 horses to the other. The ground was thoroughly harrowed before and after sowing. The wheat looked well in the fall—looked well in the spring, and now promises to give me a splendid crop. Timothy and clover have been sown this spring, and we intend to put on six barrels of plaster soon.

I am well satisfied that we can raise good crops of wheat and plow *only one time*, but we *must turn under clover*, and use plaster to make the clover grow.

Yours &c. JEREMIAH BROWN.  
OSHTIMO (EMMET,) April 17th, 1849.

For the Michigan Farmer.  
**Light Wanted.**

CLIMAX, April 18th, 1849.

FRIEND ISHAM:—Please inform us through the Farmer, whether there is any one in Detroit prepared to analyze soils. I find there are many farmers in Western Michigan, who seem anxious to know what their soils are composed of, or, in other words, would like to know what addition would produce the greatest possible quantity of corn, oats, or wheat, per acre, with the least expense. We find that our richest soils, many times, produce a greater

quantity of straw than is necessary for the quantity of wheat obtained. Some of our rich Burr Oak and Prairie soils often grow great crops of straw, but no more wheat than a light white oak opening soil. We know that by analysis all the constituent parts of the soil may be traced—hence the anxiety.

If you can give us any information, in the mean time, what application to our prairie soils will increase the amount of grain (particularly wheat) without increasing the growth of straw, you will shed light worthy an agricultural journal, radiating its rays semi-monthly through the length and breadth of our land.\*

It is light that we are all seeking for, while we remain here in this tabernacle of the body, and it seems to me that the light that might be reflected by the science of agriculture cannot be excelled, except by the light of revelation, which unfolds to man not only this life, but the future.

Yours with esteem, S. E.

\* We have not the apparatus necessary to the analysis of soils, and if we had, we have no time to devote to it. We will see what can be done to supply this desideratum.

S. E. is right in the conjecture, that by a proper analysis, the defective element, or elements in a soil which refuses to grow any particular crop in perfection, may be detected and supplied. Without such analysis, it would be impossible to say what was wanting in the soil of the beautiful, and, for most crops, very fertile prairie on which he resides, to adapt it more perfectly to the wheat crop. We may however, form a conjecture, and act upon it, to some extent without running much risk. We should not wonder if a heavy dressing of lime, should go far to supply the defect—or if it was possible to go deep enough, in plowing to bring up the subsoil, that, we think would help the matter.—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### Notes for the Farmer.

MR. ISHAM: You have rendered the Farmer truly a welcome visitor. Its semi-monthly returns, richly laden with the fruits of experience, and the happy information that science and great minds are laboring in the farmers' behalf, from which we derive the felicitous assurance that we, as a class, are rising in the grand scale of human creation, are truly cheering.

The Farmer, in its onward progress, must soon become the *barometer* of the agriculture of our State.

Let us continue to have the experience of our farmers, and be assured that what all that is practiced by individuals becomes known and practiced by the mass, we shall have improved much. The practice is what we need.

Theory must be used cautiously. Its subtle propositions are too often like quicksand in the grasp, they ooze out to nothing. Let theory be corroborated by careful and limited experiments, and it is then that she presents her beautiful form, and lends powerful aid to agriculture.

**Keeping Farm Accounts.**—Why should not farmers keep a strict debt and credit account with their farms. It is believed that keeping an account of every day's work of man and team, of every cent expended or received, would be far more likely to lead to system, order, economy, and profit, than any other plan that could be devised and adopted. The merchant could not hope to succeed otherwise! How then the farmer, while his affairs are more complicated, but at immense risk and peril?

The following is a form adopted by the writer. It is not presented as a model for those who have a better, but to call attention to the subject. It is evident that farmers generally, are too willing to "get along" somehow through the year, without knowing whether their income exceeds their expenses, or the reverse.

1848.		REMARKS.	
Dr.	April 6. Lot No. 3, 2 acres, To plowing two days, To composted manure, 20 loads,	Cr.	April 6. Cloudy and cool. Wind N. E.
	April 7. To drawing same, April 8. To seed, 5 bushels oats, To sowing and harrowing, July 17. To harvesting,		April 7. Some warmer. Sun appears now and then. Birds sing sweetly. April 8. Learn some thing every day.
Total,	12 25		
	2 00		
	5 00		
	1 75		
	1 25		
	1 00		
	1 25		
	12 25		
	31 20		
	12 25		
	18 95		



It is necessary to keep an account of each lot, in order that we may observe the value and effect of manures, thereby enabling us to count their worth in dollars and cents.

**Root Crops**—It is now irrefutably established, that root crops are more economical for feeding purposes, than most other farm productions. I think they were satisfactorily proved such in the last volume of the Farmer.

The dung of cattle fed on roots, is far more fertilizing than that derived from other feed. Will not every subscriber to the Farmer try the experiment of sowing a few yards with some kind of roots? I think he will find advantage in it. The feeding of much grain is too expensive for the mass. The cultivation of roots improves the fertility of a soil; that of grain deteriorates it.

Burr Oak, 1849. CHAS. BETTS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### Grubs in Cattle.

MT. CLEMENS, April 20, 1849.

All observing persons who are acquainted with neat cattle are aware that these poor creatures have large grubs in their backs at this season of the year. Any person, by passing his hand gently over their back, will find large lumps on it. Carefully part the hair at this place, and you will find a small hole from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. On the top of this lump, if the creature is taking a feed of meal, or any short feed, it will suffer you to press gently on all sides of this hole, and you will see the little brown head of the grub moving and forcing out of the hole.—Continue the pressure, and the bulk of the grub will gradually be forced through the hole. Persevere in the effort, and you will succeed in pressing the vermine out of his lodging, and the cavity will contain bloody water. The operation is painful to the creature, and the wound is sore to the touch. When we consider the great number of them, we must be convinced that they cause the cattle great pain. The grub, when taken from its lodging, is from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter, and from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of a bright or rather a clear yellow color, with a little brown head. Can any one tell us how they are bred and how they may be prevented.

J. S. C.

**Onions**.—An English paper says, that mixing lime with manure will prevent the worm and rot in onions.

#### Grand River Valley Agricultural Society.

For the Michigan Farmer.

WALKER, Kent county Michigan, }  
May, 4th, 1849. }

MR. ISHAM:—In compliance with a resolution of our society, I present you a brief sketch of the origin and progress of the Grand River Valley Agricultural Society, hoping it may induce exertions to raise up others, and to aid in the great business of improving our agriculture. After soliciting our people for years to form an association, with little or no success, Mr. S. Armstrong and myself put up a notice which brought together a few gentlemen who subscribed, elected officers, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution. At the next meeting the society was organized under the name of the Walker Agricultural Society.

By perseverance in holding meetings in different places, we procured names and funds sufficient for a respectable plowing match in May, 1848, four months after the first notice, and in October we held a fair, in which much interest was manifested, and a handsome exhibition of animals, manufactures, and agricultural products were presented. After paying our premiums, &c., we had funds for further operations, and at our annual meeting changed the name so as to admit all who wished to join with us. I forward a bill of our next plowing match and fair, and hope no intrusion.\*

Yours very respectfully,

HORACE SEYMOUR, Sec'y.

At the annual meeting of the Grand River Valley Agricultural Society, held the first Monday in January, 1849, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; DANIEL SCHERMERHORN, President, CONRAD PHILLIPS, Vice President; HORACE SEYMOUR, Secretary; SULLIVAN ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

At the first quarterly meeting, it was resolved to hold a plowing match and fair, as follows; the plowing match of the Grand River Valley Agricultural Society, will be on Saturday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises of Henry Seymour, in the town of Paris. Teams entering for premiums must be on the ground at 10 o'clock A. M. Each team to plow half an acre within the time of three hours, and not less than six inches in depth.

1st Premium, \$4, 2d do. \$3, 3d do. \$2, 4th do. \$1. The plowmen select the Judges on the ground.

The yearly fair of the society will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, at Dr. Penny's Lecture Room, (west end of the bridge,) Grand Rapids, at 10 o'clock A. M.

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED.

Best stud horse,	\$2
2d do.	1
Best pair of horses,	2
2d do.	1

Best single horse,	1
Best colt under three years old,	1
Best bull over one year old,	2
2 do. do.	1
Best pair of oxen over four years old,	2
2d do. do.	1
Best pair of steers under four years,	1
Best cow,	2
2d do.	1
Best heifer under three years,	1
Best calf,	1
Best buck,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best Ewe,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best Lamb,	1-2
Best boar,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best sow,	1
Best Pig under six months.	1

The following premiums to be awarded on grains and vegetables, at the annual meeting of the society the 1st Monday in January. The quantity per acre to be proved by oath of the exhibitors or by creditable witnesses. A written statement of the manner of cultivating the crop will be required from each competitor.

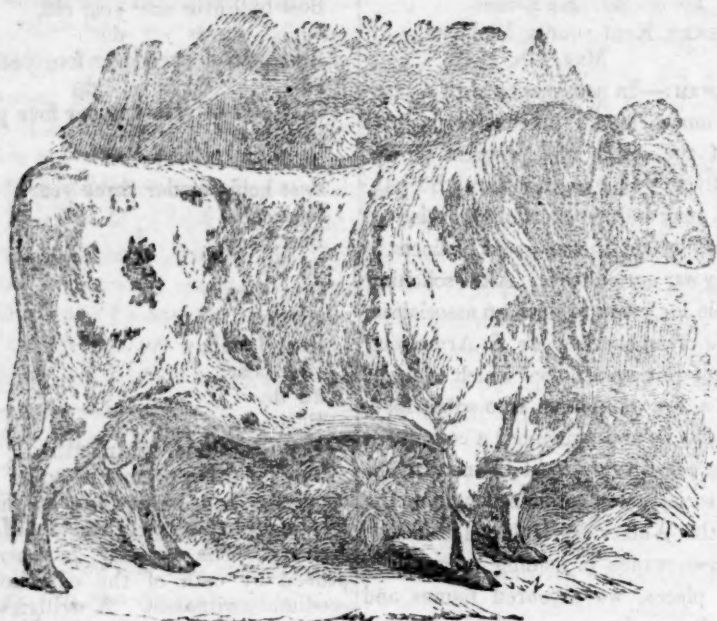
Best 5 lbs. butter,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best cheese,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best 5 lbs. maple sugar,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best 5 yards Flannel,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best 5 yards carpeting,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best coverlet,	1
2d do.	1-2
Best quilted Coverlet,	1
Best pair men's socks,	1-2
2d do.	1-4
Best pair fine boots,	1
Best double harness,	1
Best dressed calf-skin,	1
Best butter churn,	1
Best chair,	1
Best hat,	1
Best plough,	1
Best grubbing hoe,	1

For best acre of wheat in quality and quantity,	5
2d best, do.	3
For best acre of corn,	5
2d do.	3
For best acre of oats,	3
2d do.	2
For the best acre of barley,	3
2d do.	2
For best half acre of potatoes,	3
2d do.	2
For best acre rutabagas,	3
2d do.	2

Premiums may be awarded on any articles not herein enumerated, at the discretion of the executive committee. All articles for premiums must have been manufactured by the exhibitor, within the limits of the society, and within one year previous to the time of the fair.

HORACE SEYMOUR Sec'y.

## SHORT HORNED BULL.

**Cattle and Produce Markets.**

The English farmers have great advantages in their markets and exchanges; and in this matter, to a certain extent, we ought to follow them. I do not say these markets are an unmixed good, but the benefits arising from them, I am convinced, greatly preponderate over the evils; and, taking advantage of the long experience of others, some of these evils we may either remedy or avoid. It would prove highly beneficial to our farmers if they could have certain established markets for the sale of their produce when it is ready for sale, if prices could be fairly adjusted and equalized, and especially if the markets could be for cash, and that credit, in all cases excepting for very short periods, could be abolished. It would be equally useful to them to know where they could buy as well as where they could sell, for they often want lean or store stock for fattening, a change of seed for sowing, horses for farm service, young stock for grazing, and cows for dairy use.

With the exception of three or four of our large towns—as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—we have no established markets in the country; and markets such as Brighton near Boston, and the Bull's Head near New York, are almost exclusively for the sale of fat cattle, sheep and swine. Our farmers sell, as they can, to agents or purchasers travelling through the country, and buy as they can, and where, by chance, after taking, in many cases, long and expensive journeys, they may find the stock which they need. In frequent cases, stock, both cattle and swine, are driven through the country and sold to those who wish to purchase, as accident may direct. A wool fair or market is not, within my knowledge, held in the country; nor a corn or grain market. In the purchase of wool, agents scour the country, and in general,

the farmers are quite at their mercy. In respect to grain, the farmer carries his wheat or other grain to the miller or the trader, and must make the best bargain that he can. In such case, in the first place, there is no competition; and no possibility of calculating the quantities on hand for sale, and no mode of fixing any general or equal price; and, indeed, no certainty to the farmer of finding any market at all.—These evils might be remedied, and a change effected, to the great advantage of buyers and sellers, by the adoption of the system of weekly or periodical markets, which prevails throughout England and Scotland.—Here are wool fairs, for the sale of wool, of which samples are exhibited; and corn and grain markets, where wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, samples of which are exhibited, and sold; and markets for the sale of fat cattle, and markets for the sale of lean cattle, and markets for the sale of horses, and markets for the sale of sheep and lambs, and markets for the sale of cheese and butter; these markets sometimes uniting several objects, or otherwise limited to some single object.—*Colman's Tour.*

**Falkirk Tryst.**

The largest cattle market in the kingdom, uniting sheep and cattle, takes place three times a year—on the second Tuesday in August, September, and October—at Falkirk, in Scotland, about equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow. This is called the Falkirk Tryst, and is held on an extensive plain about three or four miles from the town. Here are congregated a vast number of horses, cattle and sheep and of buyers and sellers. It was estimated, when I was there, that the number of cattle then on the ground exceeded fifty thousand head, and of sheep seventy thousand; and the banker informed me that

the money employed in the negotiation would exceed £300,000, or one million and a half of dollars. The cattle and sheep exhibited at this tryst are almost altogether of the Scotch breeds, and many come from the remote highlands. They are purchased to be distributed in the neighborhood and the southern provinces for wintering, or for fattening for the winter and spring markets. Besides cattle and sheep, a large number of horses are brought for sale at the same time; as many as three thousand horses are sometimes offered for sale, and the field presents the appearance of a grand military display; indeed, I have seldom seen a sight more imposing. For a week or more before the tryst, the roads leading to Falkirk will be found crowded with successive droves of cattle and sheep, proceeding to this central point: and it is extremely curious, on the field, to see with what skill and care the different parties and herds are kept together by themselves.—In this matter, the shepherds are greatly assisted by their dogs, who appear endowed with a sagacity almost human, and almost to know every individual belonging to their charge. They are sure, with an inflexible pertinacity, to follow and bring back a deserter to the flock. Purchasers come in great numbers from various parts of the kingdom. Some cattle are bought to be re-sold at other and smaller markets. The larger number are bought in order to be fed or fattened on the arable farms at the south. Cattle which have thus been driven from the extreme north are afterwards to be found even in Cornwall, at the Land's End.

The sales in these cases are, of course, for cash. Bankers are always present, or near at hand, to facilitate the transactions. Here, at a distance little less than four hundred miles from London, bankers go down from London, carrying their funds with them, and occupying, during the time of the market, (which continues at least four days,) a temporary stand or office in the field.—*Colman's Tour.*

*Simple cure for Cough in Horses.*—Two years ago, (says a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator,) one of my carriage horses had an extremely bad cough, which had continued for six or eight months: different applications were made without effect. I applied to a man who I knew dealt in horses, and had paid some attention to their diseases, for a remedy. He at once told me that he had never found any thing so effectual for a bad cough as human urine, given a few times, by discharging into a bucket of water and letting them drink it, or on their food and eat it. I directed my driver to do so, and in one week the horse was completely relieved. I have frequently had it tried with the same good effect.

REMARKS BY EDITOR OF NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—We had a horse long afflicted with a severe cough, though several medicines were given, but without effect. We then kept him wholly on sheep's orts, some



of which were taken up from the manure, where they were covered several inches deep, from feeding under shelter in stormy weather, the usual mode being to feed on the snow. These orts from the manure were eaten in preference to good hay, and the horse soon recovered. The orts had absorbed the urine of the sheep, they had also imbibed the qualities of the dung, which has powerful medicinal effects, particularly in the measles.

### Washing Sheep.

This is usually done at the north, about the first of June. The climate of the Southern States would admit of its being done earlier. The rule should be, to wait until the water has acquired sufficient warmth for bathing, and until cold rains and storms, and cold nights are no longer to be expected.

Sheep are usually washed by our best flock-masters, in vats. A small stream is dammed up, and the water taken from it in an aqueduct (formed by nailing boards together,) and carried until sufficient fall is obtained to have it pour down a couple of feet or more, into the vat. The body of water, to do the work fast and well, should be considerable—say 24 inches wide, and five or six deep—and the swifter the current the better. The vat should be, say 3½ feet deep, and large enough for four sheep to swim in it. A yard is built near the vat, and a platform from the gate of the yard, extends to and encircles the vat on three sides. This keeps the washer from standing in the water, and makes it much easier to lift the sheep in and out. The yard should be large enough to hold the whole flock, if it does not exceed 200; and the bottom of it, as well as of a smaller yard, unless well sodded over, should be covered with coarse gravel, to avoid becoming muddy. If the same establishment is used by a number of flock-masters, graveling will be always necessary. As soon as the flock are confined in yard, the lambs are all immediately caught out from among them, and set over the fence into a yard. This is to prevent their being trodden down, as it often happens, by the old sheep, or straying off if let loose. A boy stands by the gate next to the vat, to open and shut it, (or the gate is drawn shut with a chain and weight,) and two men catching the sheep, as directed under the head of tagging, commence placing them in the water for the preparatory process of wetting. As soon as the water strikes through the wool, which occupies but an instant, the sheep is lifted out and let loose. The vat should, of course, be in an enclosed field, to prevent their escape. The whole flock should thus be passed over, and again driven around where they should stand, say an hour, before washing commences. There is a large per centage of potash in the wool oil, which acts upon the dirt, independently of the favorable effect which would result from thus soaking it for some time, with water alone. If washed soon after a

good shower, previous wetting might be dispensed with; and it is not *absolutely necessary*, perhaps, in any case. If the water is warm enough to keep the sheep in it for the requisite period, they may be got clean by washing, without any previous wetting—though the snowy whiteness of fleece, which *tells* so on the *purchaser*, is not so often nor so perfectly attained in the latter way. Little time is saved by omitting wetting, as it takes proportionably longer to wash, and it is not so well for the sheep to be kept such a length of time in the water at once.

When the washing commences, two and sometimes four sheep are plunged into the vat. When four are put in, two soak while two are washed. But this should not be done, unless the water is very warm, and the washers are uncommonly quick and expert. On the whole, it is rather an objectional practice, for few animals suffer as much from the effects of a chill as sheep. If they have been previously wetted, it is wholly unnecessary. When the sheep are in the water, the two washers commence kneading the wool with their hands, about the breech, belly, &c., (the dirtier parts,) and they then continue to turn the sheep, so that the descending current of water can strike into all parts of the fleece. As soon as the sheep are clean, which may be known by the water running entirely clear, each washer seizes his own by the fore parts, plunges it deep in the vat, and taking advantage of the rebound, lifts it out, setting it gently down on its breech, on the platform. He then, if the sheep is old or weak, (and it is well in all cases,) presses out some of the water from the wool, and after submitting the sheep to a process presently to be adverted to, lets it go.—There should be no mud about the vat, the earth not covered with sod being gravelled. Sheep should be kept on clean pastures, from washing to shearing—not where they can come in contact with the ground, burnt logs, &c.—and they should not be driven over dusty roads.

The washers should be strong and careful men, and protected as they are, from any thing but the water running over the sides of the vat, they can labor several hours without inconvenience, and without drinking whiskey until they cease to know whether a sheep is well washed or well treated, as was the bad old fashion. Two hundred sheep will employ two expert men not over half a day, and I have known this rate much exceeded.

It is a great object, not only as a matter of propriety and honesty, but even as a matter of profit, to get the wool clean, and of a snowy whiteness. It will always sell for more than enough extra, in this condition, to offset against the increased labor, and the diminution in weight.—*The Wool Grower.*

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one. Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

### Carbon, and Carbonic Acid Gas.

There is a well known substance called charcoal, and it is also well known how it is made. Wood subjected to the action of heat, in a nearly closed vessel, or covered with earth so as mostly to exclude the air for a certain length of time, is converted into charcoal, or carbon, which means the same thing. The carbon existed in the wood, though not exactly in the form of charcoal, in combination with water, and certain gasses; by subjecting the wood to the heat, the water and gaseous matters are driven off, and nought is left but the carbon, (in the form of charcoal,) with a little earthy matter, which is left in the form of ash, after burning the coal in the open air.

When fire is applied to coal in a forge, or grate, the combustion is kept up by the oxygen of the air. The coal is burned, or dissolved in oxygen gas; 'tis, in fact, as much dissolved in oxygen, as salt is when mixed with water and made into brine.—There is this difference, however; the salt is then in a liquid form, and the union of salt and water is only a mechanical mixture. The burned charcoal is only in a gaseous state, and with the oxygen, has formed a chemical union in the exact proportions of six parts of carbon to sixteen of oxygen, and it is then known as carbonic acid gas. All the parts of everything, either vegetable or animal, that can be converted into charcoal, were primarily derived from the carbonic acid of the air.—Whether vegetable matter is burned in a fire, or consumed by the more slow process of natural decay—by fermentation, decomposition, or the rotting process—the final result is the same; the carbon is, by these processes, again converted into carbonic acid gas, and mingles with the atmosphere, (about 1-2500th part of the atmosphere is composed of this gas,) from whence it is ready to be again worked up by the efficient action of vegetable and animal chemistry, into wood, hay, grain, tallow, flesh, &c., &c.

Some persons may feel a little skeptical upon this point; they cannot readily comprehend how a stick of wood, after having been burned in a fire, and converted "into air, into thin air," can be made to again assume the form and substance of the oak tree, or any other vegetable or animal production. Nevertheless, it is a plain matter of fact, and no more wonderful than hundreds of other facts that we can and do daily take cognizance of, and in illustration of which, we will give a few instances.—All know that if dissolved salt or brine is put in a kettle over the fire, and boiled till the water is evaporated, the salt will reappear in its former state; in this way, a liquid is changed into a solid; but in this case, there is no chemical change—the salt and water were simply in a state of mechanical mixture.

If pure copper is placed in a glass vessel with nitric acid, the copper will be wholly dissolved, and of course invisible;

if the acid is then evaporated over a fire, and brought to a red heat, the copper reappears in the form of black oxide of copper; that, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, again becomes invisible. If plates of clean iron are immersed in the acid, certain chemical changes follow; the iron will attract the dissolved particles of copper, and soon there will be a coating of pure metallic copper formed all over the surfaces of the iron plates; this process will go on until the last particle of copper has become solidified, and assumed its original qualities, and it will also be found that it has neither lost nor gained any thing by the processes.

The shell of an egg is mostly composed of lime, but a fowl cannot generate lime to form its shell. It must obtain it from some outward source. If a hen is shut up so that she cannot obtain lime, she may occasionally lay an egg, but it will have no shell upon it. But if bits of old lime mortar, or sea-shells are thrown within her reach, instinct prompts her to daily swallow some of them; and the bits of lime or shells will be instantly dissolved in her stomach, and then, by the laws of animal chemistry and crystallization, the dissolved particles of lime will re-arrange themselves and form the outer coating or shell of the egg, and no other substance but lime in some of its various forms, can be used for the formation of the shell of an egg. So, too, there is no other substance in nature but carbon, from which can be made those parts of the vegetable and animal creation which can be converted into charcoal; and the carbon can be taken up and assimilated by the plant, and converted into solid carbonaceous matter, only in the form of carbonic acid; and the carbon of the acid cannot directly, in any way, contribute to the growth or nutrition of animals, or serve the purposes of respiration and combustion, only, as it has been previously prepared, for those purposes, by the more efficient agency of vegetable chemistry. In a future number we may attempt to tell something of the process by which the dissolved carbon, that is floating in the air, is worked up into wood, hay, grain, beef, tallow, starch, &c., &c.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**Good Cows.**—The cows which received the premiums of the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, last year, gave the following products: The one which took the first premium was six years old—"of mixed breed." From the 3d of June to the 2d of July, she gave an average of 18 quarts of milk per day, beer measure, which yielded ten pounds of butter per week. Her feed "common pasture only." The one which took the third premium, was about eight years old, a cross of the Durham breed. She gave from the 27th of May to the 25th of June, an average of 15½ quarts per day, which yielded a little over two pounds of butter per day—weighed after it had been twice thoroughly worked. In 121 days, her milk gave 192 pounds of butter.

## HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

### Prepare for Exhibitions.

"Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come;" the trees put forth their green leaves, and their blossoms give forth a good smell. Come forth then ye gardeners, if you have not already done so, and enter upon your labors: for the horticultural societies will soon be calling upon you, for specimens of the products of your garden. The State Agricultural Society will make a loud call upon horticulturists to bring to its fair next fall, specimens of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Who will bear away the premiums which the committee will offer for the best specimens of fruit, flowers, or vegetables exhibited? You who would do this, must begin now to prepare for it. If left to the last moment, you will, when you go into your orchard, or garden, with your basket upon your arm, to cull your choicest specimens of fruit, flowers, or vegetables, be astonished to find that you have nothing worthy of public exhibition, and you will retire from your garden, saying, "others have horticultural products, far superior to mine, I will not send."

This should not be so, and will not, if you give attention to the matter now, with a view to gain a premium next fall. See that your trees are properly pruned, scrape off the moss and rough bark, wash them with whale oil soap, or strong lye; dig about them, and give them the nourishment they need. Trim up the shrubbery, pulverize well your grounds, and plant perennial, biennial and annual flower seed. When planting the delicate flower seed, be careful not to plant too deep. The best way to manage them, is to pulverize the earth very finely, scatter the seed upon the surface and cover by sifting the earth upon them. If planted deep and covered with coarse, heavy, lumps of earth, they may vegetate, but few of them will see daylight, for the plants will not have sufficient strength to throw off the weight that presses upon them: they must of course die and then the seedsman is found fault with for selling poor seed.

To the vegetable gardener we say, prepare your ground well, procure and plant the best varieties of seed, and keep the weeds down. In very dry weather keep the earth open by hoeing, plowing, or running the cultivator between the drills and

your land will become sufficiently moist, and the vegetables will be large and good. We expect the ladies will enter the list for the prizes offered in the floral department whether of state, county or town agricultural or horticultural society. In order to be a successful competitor, you must lay your plans now. Do you expect to produce the best rose, phlox, or Dahlia? The best annual or biennial flower? The best bouquet, or the best floral design? Then we say, begin your work to day and not put it off till the day of exhibition. The Detroit Horticultural Society will hold several exhibitions this season, they expect donations from you. The county societies will expect donations of flowers, and the state agricultural society will look to the ladies for bouquets, floral designs, and many interesting articles of their handwork: so then delay not but set your ingenuity and hands to work immediately.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

### Address

*Of J. C. Holmes, President of Detroit Horticultural Society, delivered before the society at its annual meeting, March 13th, 1849.*

(CONCLUDED.)

During the summer, we received several invitations from the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, to send delegates to their fair to be held at Buffalo in September; also to forward horticultural subjects for exhibition. We at the same time received invitations from the President of the Buffalo Horticultural Society, and from private individuals, to send delegates and specimens of fruits to a convention of Pomologists to be held at Buffalo a few days prior to the state society's fair. To these invitations the society responded by appointing delegates and forwarding specimens to both the fair and convention. The proceedings of said fair and convention having been published, it is unnecessary for me to speak in detail concerning them. It is sufficient for our present purpose to state, that Michigan fruits, when placed upon the tables in Floral Hall, beside the fruits there collected from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, some other states and the Canadas, their reputation for size, fairness, beauty, and flavor, did not suffer in the least, but were the admiration of all beholders. The society received as a premium for fruits exhibited at the fair, three volumes of the transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society. Some



individual members also received premiums for their productions.

We also received pressing invitations from the Secretary of the American Institute to appoint delegates, and forward specimens of fruits to the fair of the Institute to be held in New York, October 3d; also to the convention of fruit growers to be held in New York at the same time of the fair. In answer to this call we forwarded two barrels of fruit, and one of our members being in New York at the time, was appointed a delegate to the convention, and to attend the fair of the Institute. Other fruit was forwarded by express to the secretary of the Institute, who acknowledged the receipt of it, and said it was sent to the convention. But our delegate was unable to trace it beyond the office of the secretary. As a full report of the proceedings of this convention has not yet been published, I cannot enlighten you farther upon the subject.

Subsequent to these fairs, we were requested by B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of New York State Agricultural Society, to forward specimens of Michigan winter fruits for exhibition at their annual meeting to be held January 17th, 1849. This request was answered in the affirmative, and we immediately set about making a collection of fruits for that purpose: several gentlemen promised to contribute, and some wrote us that they had put up some specimens, and would send them to us the first opportunity. Some were received in due season, and as we were daily expecting others, and wishing to make our collection as extensive and valuable as possible, we retained the specimens we had received until the last trip of the Steamer Michigan. We then forwarded a box of fruit received from Plymouth, and one from Troy. These were received at Albany in good condition, and, as was reported at our last meeting, each of the contributors received the society's Diploma.

At our last business meeting, I read to you the circular of the North American Pomological Convention. In this cause very much will be expected from the Detroit Horticultural Society. She has it in her power to do more than any other society now organized in the state towards accomplishing the ends sought for by the Pomological Convention. The attainment of the objects set forth in the circular, are not only very desirable, but indispensable, if we wish to know from the experience of others, what are the best fruits for us to cultivate and when we procure a scion or a tree be certain that it is true to its name, and worthy of cultivation.

The influence of the Detroit Horticultural Society has already been felt to some extent throughout our state, and as we increase in numbers by continuing to enroll the names of gentlemen from far in the interior, we will through them be enabled to find out every superior seedling fruit that is raised within our borders, also, to influence those who now raise only the poorest kinds, to cast them out and cultivate none but the best. Those who possess old orchards of worthless fruit, and there are many such in this vicinity, can in three years time, if they will, turn those old bearers of small, bitter, crabbed, worthless, fruit, into bearers of the most delicious varieties, by simply sawing off their heads, and inserting into the stumps of the branches, scions of such varieties as they may fancy.

With the hope that more attention will be given to the cultivation of the choicest varieties of fruits and to a more correct nomenclature than heretofore, I close these remarks.

#### Cultivation of Celery.

In our last number, we copied an article on the cultivation of this fine vegetable, and now present our readers with the following. Mr. Cole presented some of his celery for exhibition, and with it he communicated his mode of cultivation as follows:

Herewith I take the liberty of handing you six sticks of celery, of a kind which I have grown for the last three years, and which, I think, both in point of size, solidity, and flavor, will be found superior to any which has hitherto been cultivated. The specimens sent are not selected, but are merely examples of a general crop, planted without any object in view, beyond that of the supply of my employer's table, and entirely without ever thinking of sending any of it for public exhibition. My stock consists of six hundred plants, planted in rows four feet apart, and the plants nine inches apart in the row; and I have not a doubt that the whole crop would average six lbs. per stick. Not the least remarkable excellence in this celery is, that it will stand twelve months without running, or starting for seed, and such a thing as a pipy or stringy leaf, I have never noticed so long as I have grown it. For a more substantial detail of my method of cultivation, I may remark, the seed was sown the first week in February, and so soon as the plants were large enough, they were pricked out in garden soil, rich in vegetable matter, under hand glasses. The trenches were prepared in the usual manner, in the first week in June, by excavating them nine inches deep, and digging in a good dressing of the spent dung of an old mushroom bed. The plants were, of course, strong when they were planted out, and each was removed to the trench with a good ball of earth adhering to the roots, so that (afterwards receiving a copious watering,) they sustained little or no check. In earthing celery, I generally endeavor to steer between the two extremes of frequently

earthing, and earthing only when the plants are full grown, believing that a little earth, after the plants are fully established in the trenches, say a month after planting, promotes the rapid growth of the plants, more especially if they receive a good soaking of weak liquid manure, or soot water, a day or two before they are earthed.

Soot water is an excellent manure for celery; and where worms and other insects are troublesome, a little dry soot dashed along the rows will be found a preventive of their ravages. The kitchen garden here being upon a boggy subsoil, and the level of the river Dart, which passes through the grounds, I do not find it necessary to water the plants more than once or twice after they are planted out; but, in more elevated situations, it is almost impossible to give too much water, always, however, preferring to give a thorough soaking once every fortnight, rather than daily dribblings, which, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

Were I so disposed, I have no doubt I could grow this celery double the size of that sent; and to effect this I should prepare the plants as before directed, excavate the trenches eighteen inches deep, and the same in width, and fill them with a compost consisting of good turfy loam, peat, and leaf mould, or thoroughly decomposed cow-dung, in about equal quantities. Very rich dung is not good for celery, and strong manure water should also be avoided. To grow large celery, it would be necessary to place the plants eighteen inches apart in the row, and the ground should be kept constantly stirred around the plants, taking great care, however, to prevent the soil getting into the hearts of the plants during the operations. In a late number of the "Journal of the Horticultural Society," I perceive Mr. Errington attributes the coarse and bad quality of the large celery grown for market, to the luxuriance of its growth. Here, I venture to assert, he is wrong.—The bad quality of the celery is attributable to the bad kinds grown, as I am quite sure no person could grow this kind of celery, which has been named Cole's superb Red, so as to make it either pipy or stringy, or inferior in flavor. Late earthing has more to do with making celery stringy than any thing else, as it is quite certain, if the leaves of celery are exposed to full light and dry air for a length of time, the tissue will become harder than if the leaves were grown in comparative darkness. We need no stronger proof of this than the acid flavor of the outer, as compared with the inner leaves of the same celery, a fact demonstrating that, if the leaves are exposed for a long time, they acquire an acrid flavor which no blanching can wholly remove. For an early crop of celery, I sow in heat, early in January, and prick the plants out upon a slight hot bed; for a second crop, in February, in heat, as before directed, and for a late crop, in March, in the open garden.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

## Letter from the Editor,—No. V.

GULL PRAIRIE, April 25, 1849.

In a former epistle we announced our intention to visit the celebrated Merino flock of the Messrs. Gilkies, upon Gull Prairie, and we did. Nor were we disappointed. Arriving at the residence of J. F. Gilkey, Esq., we found ourselves set down upon a delightful portion of this earth. Mr. G. is located upon one of the most beautiful spots upon this beautiful prairie, which, in extent, is about five miles by three. He is one of those men who aim at great things, and accomplish them. The two brothers have 1,400 acres of land under improvement, 600 of which are spread out in a body, upon this prairie.

*Their Flock of Sheep.*—While their farming operations generally, are on a magnificent scale, they have devoted their chief attention to sheep husbandry. Their flock of sheep numbers two thousand, and for fineness of fleece, they are not excelled in the western country. Two years ago, the wool received at the Buffalo Wool Depot, was from six different States, and the best lot, according to the statement of Mr. Peters, was from this flock. And they are constantly making efforts to improve still further, the character of their flock, by crossing, introducing into it the best bucks from abroad, at whatever expense.

We mentioned to Mr. Gilkey a remark made to us by Col. Curteneus, of Grand Prairie, that his three-quarter blooded Merinoes wintered better than his full blooded. Mr. G. replied, that those which were about three-quarter blooded were hardier, and stood the winter better than either full-blooded or native. Their constitutions seemed to be stronger and more enduring at about that medium, than at either extreme. At the same time, he said the full-blooded merinoes did well here, if kept housed, and so we had supposed.

Indeed, we learned from Col. C. that although he had shelters for his flock, they were frequently out in the cold storms.—He remarked, that the sheep was so foolish a thing, that it would often stay out in the storms till drenched through, before it would take the trouble to go under a shelter, though near by.

Mr. G. observed, that the native sheep cannot be kept in large flocks, and that when mixed with merinoes in such flocks, the latter always runs them out. It seems to be on account of their greater liability to disease in such a state of aggregation, but for what cause is beyond our philosophy.

Mr. Gilkey is of opinion, that the full blood merinoes are improved by a cross with the Saxons. The fleece of the former becomes so matted with an oily, gummy substance, that it resists the pressure of the hand almost like a solid. This gummy substance constitutes nearly half the entire weight of the fleece. The fleece of the Saxon sheep, on the other hand, is open and soft to the touch, being free from this substance. And by crossing with the Saxon, the fleece of the merino becomes measurably free from it, and is open and soft to the touch. The merino is five years in attaining to its full size.

Mr. G. observed, that large flocks should be separated in winter, into lots of about a hundred each, putting the different grades as nearly as may be, by themselves. There should also be a department, a sort of hospital, for the sick, and those in a weakly condition. Often, he remarked, something would be the matter with a sheep, and it would lose its appetite. In such a case, it would not rise to eat with the rest, and by and by, when it gets up to go and eat, the hay is either all devoured, or else trampled under foot and rendered unfit to eat. If put in the hospital, and taken care of, such sheep would probably be well in a few days, and then they can be taken out again, whereas, otherwise they would stand a slim chance for their lives.

He more than confirms the high estimate we had formed of the benefit resulting from the application of tar to the nose. He says that no disease has found its way into his flock, except one year, and that year he neglected the application of tar, and the consequence was, that he lost quite a number from grub in the head. And he thinks this application not only prevents disease, but contributes greatly to a healthful state of the system. It is a certain remedy for running at the nose, braces the constitution, and sharpens the appetite.—And we have had the same account of the matter from many others. It is his practice to tar the noses of his sheep three times in the course of the season, the first time in March.

He also confirms the views we have here-

tofore expressed in reference to the effect of suffering sheep to run upon wet lands, and says they will most certainly become diseased.

There seem to be two ways to do every thing—a right way and a wrong way.—While these men have prosecuted the business of wool-growing with signal success—have succeeded in elevating the character of their flock to the highest degree of excellence, and have lost but few by disease or otherwise, many others have failed entirely, become discouraged and given up the business. The sheep is a very tender animal, and requires great care. No one who is unacquainted with its nature, wants, habits, the diseases to which it is subject, together with the preventives and remedies for them, or who is too slothful or negligent to bestow the necessary care, is at all fit to go into the business, for he would most assuredly make a failure of it. Mr. G. remarked, that a large portion of the immense flocks, which for a few years back have been taken to the prairies of Illinois, had died off for want of shelter in the winter.

He spoke of the general incompetency of people to judge of the quality of wool, and said, that not unfrequently, persons who bought sheep of him with a view to the improvement of their flocks, would, if left to make their own selection, make a very bad one, and he often had to interpose in such cases, lest the character of his flock should thus be made to suffer.

This flock was originally brought from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and has been crossed with the best blood from Vermont. Mr. G. thinks the flock of Mr. Patterson, of Virginia, the best in the United States.—This celebrated flock-master has a sample of the wool from every sheep in his flock, labelled and numbered, and arranged in order upon the walls of a room in his house. On one occasion, a purchaser had made his own selection, (Mr. P. not being present,) and had started away with them. Upon being informed what sheep he had taken, he (Mr. P.) looked at his samples, and found that a portion of those he had taken were the poorest in his flock. He sent for him to come back, and gave him others.

*Their Improved Marsh.*—The Messrs. Gilkies have a marsh on Gun River, ten miles distant, containing three hundred acres, which they have been entirely successful in improving. One hundred acres of it have been thoroughly ditched, and stocked with red top, and it yields some



three tons of good hay to the acre. The other two hundred acres have been partially ditched and seeded, and he intends soon to have this portion as thoroughly improved as the other. He regards it as the most valuable land he has, not excepting that upon this fertile prairie. We should have said, that after ditching it, he found the bogs rather troublesome, and to remedy the evil, he framed a roller four feet in diameter, attached a heavy team to it, and passed over it, thus making a comparatively smooth and level surface. He remarked, that it was useless to attempt to seed marshes with tame grass till thoroughly drained.

**Manuring Prairie Land.**—We found friend Gilkey engaged in a very laudable enterprise, viz: transferring his manure heap from the yard to the field. He remarked, that some thought it was of no use to manure prairie land, it was so rich. But he had found, that manure did prairie land as much good as any other. The effect of manuring such land, he remarked, was much more permanent than it was upon light soils, as the soil retained the elements thus added to it, much more tenaciously than light soils. A good dressing of manure upon the prairie soil, was visible in its effects five or six years from the time of its application.

**Other Matters.**—As we said, in addition to wool-growing, the Messrs. Gilkies carry on other departments of farming on a somewhat magnificent scale. They have generally raised about two hundred acres of wheat, and sometimes as high as four hundred, annually, and have kept something of a dairy. They have also gone somewhat extensively into other departments of improved stock. We are told that they have some very fine Durhams and Devonshires, though we did not see the best of them.

**Mr. Peck's Flock.**—Near by is the beautiful farm of H. M. Peck, Esq., who also has a flock of sheep, which, if it were found any where else than in the immediate vicinity of the flock above mentioned, would attract considerable attention. It numbers 450, and has come out of winter in better condition than any flock we have seen. Mr. P. has been remarkably successful with his lambs. By crossing with the best bucks of the Messrs. Gilkies, he has raised the character of his flock to a high degree of excellence.

**Pinching them up.**—An individual remarked to us a day or two since, that the

reason why many people refused to take agricultural papers, was, that such papers pinched them up a little too much for their comfort. We asked an explanation, and he replied, that these people knew very well that they ought to reform and do a great deal better than they do, but were so wedded to their old ways, that they were totally averse to change, and the presence of an agricultural paper, by which the improvements of the age were pressed upon their attention, only served to unsettle their equanimity, and disturb their peace. To enjoy peace, however, these men will soon have to emigrate to some more congenial region, or else surrender, for we mean to keep pouring light all around them, until they are either driven away, or give up.

**Another Reason.**—Another individual observed to us, that many, from the utter inadaptedness of eastern agricultural papers to the new and peculiar state of things among us, had made such bad work of it, in trying to carry out the modes of cultivation recommended in these papers, and which were well adapted to an old and highly cultivated part of the country, that they had prejudiced themselves and others against every thing of the kind. Very well, said we, that is to punish them for their folly in bestowing their patronage upon a distant journal, to the neglect of one in their own State, which is adapted to their wants and necessities—which brings to their aid the experience of those who are placed in like circumstances with themselves, and which is fraught with instruction suited to the circumstances of a new country—to all which he assented. Not but that there is much in eastern agricultural papers, which may be turned to good account by our farmers, and we would advise all our agricultural friends, who can afford to take more than one paper of the kind, to take one or two from that quarter, and as many more as they can. But to think of depending upon them as a guide, in this new country, is preposterous enough, and they who are so foolish as to be thus beguiled, will find, to their cost, that they have followed an "*ignis fatuus*," until they are deep in the mire.

Nor would we set up the Michigan Farmer as an infallible guide. Although, from the necessity of the case, it must, if properly conducted, be infinitely better adapted to the circumstances of the country than eastern papers of the kind can be, nevertheless, people must exercise their own judgment, after all, if they would profit by its instructions.

### Thermometric Churn.

We gave, a few numbers back, some account of a newly invented churn, called the "Thermometric Churn." We have recently had an opportunity to examine this churn, and are satisfied that it is all that it has been represented to be—that it is constructed upon a principle which will insure its general adoption, as soon as its advantages shall become known.

It has long been known, that there was a particular temperature at which butter could be obtained from cream quicker, and of better quality than at any other, and that if the cream were too cold or too hot, the operation of churning would not only be protracted, but the butter be of inferior quality. What that degree of temperature was, no one knew, and the whole operation had to be regulated by guess, and generally very little regard has been paid to it, and the consequence has been, that the butter has rarely been good, and for the most part, very bad.

A series of experiments with the thermometer, however, have settled the question, that the temperature of the cream, to produce butter of the best quality of which it is capable, is about sixty degrees Fahrenheit, not varying more than one or two degrees either way. The best butter makers in New York, those who have borne away the premiums at the agricultural fairs, have, for some years past, been in the habit of regulating the temperature of the cream, when being churned, by a thermometer.

The excellence of this churn consists in the thermometer being incorporated in it, as a component part, in such a manner that one side of it is in contact with the cream while the other is in full view upon the outside, and thus by casting the eye upon it, the temperature is indicated at once. And to regulate the temperature, the churn, (which is operated by a crank,) has two zinc bottoms, between which is a cavity, into which water is introduced, of any degree of temperature which may be required, there being only the thin plate of zinc between the water and the cream.

This is not a mysterious, complicated affair, of which but few can form an intelligent judgment. It is one of those plain and simple things, which commends itself to the good sense of every man, woman, and child, and which, from what they already knew, they would judge to be the very thing that was needed. No improvement in the churn line, hitherto introduced,

will, we apprehend, compare with it in importance. See the advertisement upon another page, of Mr. Hanford, who has purchased the right for several of the eastern counties of this State.

### Letter from the Editor.

NUMBER SIX.

ANN ARBOR, May 8th, 1849.

Few places, of retired locality, present greater attractions than Ann Arbor. Its location is delightful, being elevated and dry, and with its manufacturing facilities, its university, and a fine farming country around it, its permanent growth and prosperity may be regarded as fully guaranteed. The university appears to be in a flourishing condition, there being between eighty and ninety students at the present time. There are 2 large college buildings, and 4 professors houses, already erected, and a somewhat spacious building for the use of the medical department, is in process of erection. This department will go into operation next year. The village, embracing the upper and lower town, contains not far from four thousand inhabitants. It has suffered much from fires within the last few months, one of its flouring mills, and the greater part of one of its business squares, having been burnt. We are told, however, that the naked lots upon the burnt district, are regarded as more valuable, and will command a higher price than the same lots with the buildings upon them, previous to the fire.

*The Wheat Crop.*—We continue to hear favorable accounts of the wheat crop, from various parts of the State. In this county it is quite promising at the present time. On low, level lands, however, it has suffered from an excess of water, the rains having been unusually abundant, both last fall and this spring. An intelligent farmer from Lodi remarked to us, that there were many places in that neighborhood, where the wheat had suffered from this cause.—As a preventive of this, he is in the habit of plowing very narrow lands. By plowing lands not more than four paces wide, the ground is thrown into beds, and the "dead furrows" are so near each other, that they carry off the surplus water, and leave the land, in the general, sufficiently dry. Some, he said, attempted to remedy the evil by plowing furrows through the low places after the wheat was sown; but it did no good, making no perceptible difference in the crop. It is the English custom to plow all their level, heavy soils, in nar-

row lands, making not more than three or four bouts to the land.

It is of no use to attempt to raise wheat upon such lands, unless, by some means, they can be thoroughly drained. If the plant survive, it will be more likely to be chess than wheat. If any one feels disposed to challenge us on this subject, we hold ourselves in readiness to make good our position by incontrovertible facts, and one well ascertained fact is worth scores of theories. And here we cannot but remark upon the blindness and inconsistency of poor human nature. The men who maintain that wheat never degenerates into chess, generally undertake to sustain their position by theoretic reasonings, in opposition to the most undoubted facts before their eyes, and yet these are the very men, generally speaking, who rant against book-farming, because, they say, it consists in visionary theories, regardless of practical experience. Admirable consistency! Aside, however, from the plain matter of fact, and placing the whole thing upon the ground of analogical reasoning, the doctrine of transmutation may be triumphantly sustained.

*Fruit Trees Winter Killed.*—We have met with several individuals in different localities, whose fruit trees, more particularly the plum, have been killed by the severity of the past winter. Our friend Noble, whose nursery in the immediate vicinity of this village, informed us that he had lost more than two hundred plum trees from this cause, the trees being at different stages of growth, from one to fifteen years old, and what is worthy of remark, nearly all of them—all but two—were of some one of the green plum varieties, and more of the green gage than any other variety. Another very singular fact connected with this fatality, is that the tree would generally be killed upon two sides, the north and the south, and left unharmed upon the other two sides, and through the middle. Another strange thing appertaining to the matter is, that "one" seems to be "taken, and the other left," without any apparent reason, the trees killed standing, in many cases, between others which were left uninjured.

The same fatal effect was produced, by the same cause, upon his grape vines, and the same singular phenomena were exhibited. His varieties thus affected, are the Catawba, the Isabella, and the Alexander, varieties which had never before suffered from

exposure in winter. The Sweetwater, (foreign) had also escaped injury from exposure in winter, and last year had commenced bearing, but was killed down by the severe cold of last winter.

Mr. N. designs to adopt the "shortening in" system of pruning of peach trees.—And this system undoubtedly has many advantages. If statements made are to be relied on, it greatly improves the fruit, and at the same time, it prevents the limbs from extending themselves to an immoderate length, by which means peach trees are so often broken down and ruined. The top may also, by this means, be kept within reach from the ground.

Mr N. has just received from France, a cherry tree, called the "Biggareau Montreux," &c., which is said to produce cherries the size of a hen's egg, the first of the kind ever brought to this country.

We would here say, that Mr. N. is desirous of disposing of his nursery, on account of ill health, and offers it on very low terms. To any one desirous of embarking in the business, he offers inducements which are not every day to be met with.

*The Paper Mill.*—The lower town has experienced calamity upon calamity. Soon after the burning of one of its flouring mills, the dam across the Huron was swept away, by which means the operations of the paper mill, woolen factory, &c. have been suspended for weeks. The paper mill, however, has resumed operations, as many who depend on it for supplies will be glad to learn. Its energetic proprietor, Hon. E. L. Fuller, is making many improvements in it, and seems determined, that it shall turn out paper of as good quality as any mill in the land, and we see not why he is not in a fair way to execute his purpose.

If we were in the right mood for it, we would take the reader along with us to the very tip top of the romantic little mountain height, on which friend Fuller has got himself located, a little to the north of the village, but we must not abandon ourselves to the playful indulgence.

*Prospect of Fruit.*—We greatly fear, that we are a doomed people, so far as the peach and apple crops are concerned.—Peaches, for the most part, appear to have been killed in the bud last winter, and recent examinations in different localities in this county, seem to show that the apple buds have also been destroyed by the recent cold weather. If this be so, it will certainly be a very great calamity.



## Letter from the Editor.

NUMBER SEVEN.

WHITTEMORE LAKE, May 9.

Of all the beautiful little lakes in Michigan, we know of none which presents greater attractions than the one upon the shores of which we date this letter—unless it be Orchard Lake, in Oakland county. Whittemore Lake is famous as a place of resort. Whenever a pleasure excursion is projected in any of the surrounding villages, this is the favored spot to which all eyes are turned. And it is certainly worthy of the honors which have been bestowed upon it. It is about two miles and a half in length by two in width. Upon the west and south west is spread out a tract of beautiful table land, at an elevation of about 10 feet above the surface of the water, while on the opposite side, the shore rises into a range of hills, which present a very beautiful appearance. The water is clear, and not very deep, the bottom of the lake being visible over the greater part of it. The shores rise abruptly from the water, there being no low ground around any part of it. There is apparently neither inlet nor outlet to it. There are, however, two tunnels, one on the west, and the other on the north side, which are some eight or ten rods across, and go directly down into the earth to a great depth. They are supposed to be outlets of the lake. Possibly one may be an inlet and the other an outlet. This lake is ten miles north of Ann Arbor, in the town of Northfield.

*Another Book Farmer.*—Upon the south western shore of this beautiful lake, is the delightful residence of L. R. Buchos, Esq., a French gentleman, whose means appear to be ample. He told us that when he came here he knew nothing about farming, having spent his life in other pursuits.—And yet we have seen no farm which showed more visibly the marks of good husbandry. In the skillful cultivation of the earth, Mr. B. is far ahead of multitudes who have made farming the business of their lives. And for all this, he acknowledged himself indebted to the pages of the Michigan Farmer. He said, that being totally ignorant of the business, whenever he undertook a piece of work, he always looked into the Farmer to see what that said, and by following its directions he had been able to accomplish what we saw.—Many of his neighbors laughed at him at first, and shook their heads significantly, but he went straight along with his book

farming, and he has come out so far ahead of them, that they hardly know what to say or think. Being free from the prejudices arising from previous education and habit, he walked right into the improvements of the age, and hence his astonishing proficiency.

*Wheat and Clover.*—It does us good to see the farmers falling into the practice of alternating wheat and clover, by which much labor and expense are saved, and at the same time more wheat produced, and the soil, instead of being exhausted, is improved. By turning under the second crop of clover, after it has ripened a portion of its seed, the ground is abundantly stocked with it for the next year, and no further preparation for wheat is needed.—A greater yield is obtained than by the expensive system of summer fallowing, the ground is already re-seeded with clover, without any expense or trouble; the land, instead of lying useless the next year, as in summer fallowing, is made to produce a profitable crop to be removed, and a second crop to enrich the land and increase the yield of wheat. All this is done with far less expense than is required in carrying out the old system, which makes such ruinous drafts upon the soil, and at the same time makes no corresponding return for the labor bestowed. Strange indeed is it, that any should be so blind to their own interests, as not to see at once the manifest advantages of this system. And yet there are multitudes, who are so wedded to their old ways, and cherish such a hatred of innovation, that they will forego all these advantages for years to come, and perhaps for life, rather than step aside from the beaten track in which they have moved round and round, like a blind horse in a tread-mill, until the motion has become a sort of "second natur," and of course necessary to their comfort, assured though they be, that it is leading them straight down to ruin.—Such is poor, erring, frail human nature, and such it will continue to be as long as the world shall stand. And yet, to cap the climax of their folly, and fill the full measure of their inconsistency, these men will tell you with great gravity, that they are in debt, that they are driven to the necessity of running their land in this manner, and that as soon as they get themselves extricated from their embarrassments they intend to adopt the improved system, just as though it consisted in improving and enriching their lands, at the expense of a vast outlay, and you can't beat the idea in-

to their brains, that in adopting the improved system, they are enabled to pay their debts far sooner than in the way they are going on, and at the same time enriching their lands. To them it is all absurdity, and though they may see the thing fully exemplified before their eyes, they will not believe it. "It's contrary to natur," according to their books, and that is enough. And thus they will go on until the very life blood of their land has been drawn out, and they are left with an impoverished soil, an empty purse, and debts unpaid at last upon their hands. Great calculators these!

An experiment is about being made by an intelligent farmer in Webster, which, if successful, will still further enhance the benefits of this improved system of husbandry. They have a machine there, a sort of horse rake, which takes off the heads of seed clover, as it is drawn over it, and thus they are collected and secured. The plan is to turn the clover under immediately after passing over it with this rake, in the belief that seed enough will be left behind to stock the ground. If so, there will be the advantage of a still additional crop accruing from this system.

*Draining—A scene.*—We have, in several instances, witnessed the beneficial effects of draining wet lands. But the greatest transmutation we have seen effected by this means, was upon the farm of Mr. Seers, of Webster, in this county, (Washtenaw). There was located near the spot where he wished to build, a sort of lake, or pond, which produced a kind of tall cane grass, over the greater part of it, and was surrounded by black ash, willows, &c., covering and spoiling about fifteen acres of ground. It was a dismal hole, where whole tribes of every hateful reptile and "varmints" innumerable, did congregate and borough, and where they had held unbroken dominion for ages; "their right there was none to dispute."—But nothing daunted, Mr. S. raised the question as to their right to hold it, and boldly claimed possession on the ground of his fee simple title. Cutting a deep ditch, he put in a plank tunnel and covered it, by which means the water was all drained off, and then what a scampering of "the creeping things, and four footed beasts!" It seemed to be a matter of doubt for a time, whether Mr. S. would not have to surrender his entire farm to the now, (in their turn) invading army. The bottom of the lake being left bare, a luxuriant growth of weeds was produced. They, in their turn fell before the scythe, and after being thoroughly dried, were burned to ashes, and the ground thoroughly stocked to tame grass, and now it is one of the best meadows to be found in the country, producing four tons of good hay to the acre annually, and not far from three tons at a single crop.

**Letter from the Editor,—No. IV.**

SPRINGBROOK, April 24, 1849.

*Kalamazoo.*—Kalamazoo is a beautiful village—indeed it is. At the season of the year when that craggy, nurlly, misbegotten thing, the burr oak, unfolds its beauties of living green, it spreads a charm over the place, and makes it appear so fresh, so beautiful, and so lovely, that one cannot choose but be captivated. The village contains not far from three thousand inhabitants, is well built, the houses and the burr oaks, as planted by the hand of nature, being interspersed with each other, over a considerable portion of it, and the site is elevated and dry. The new Presbyterian church was dedicated on Friday last, sermon by Rev. Dr. Duffield. It is a neat and commodious edifice, costing about six thousand dollars. A little to the west of the village, is the new Baptist Theological Seminary, situated upon a rising ground, and presenting quite an imposing appearance. Close by the village is the thrifty young nursery of A. T. Prouty, Esq., which embraces the choicest kinds and varieties of fruit trees, already fit for transplanting.

Kalamazoo is a busy place, and always will be. It is surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in the State, if not the *very* best. It is moreover a point at which a considerable extent of country, in the direction of Allegan and Grand Rapids, can more conveniently reach the Central Railroad, than any other. And besides, there is a very intelligent, enterprising, wide-awake, go-ahead set of farmers in Kalamazoo county. In this respect, the county will not suffer in comparison with any other in the State.

*The Right Influence.*—We found in the county quite a number of gentlemen from the city of New York, and other eastern cities, who have located here with ample means, and who are introducing the various agricultural improvements of the day.—Among them are Messrs. Booth, Smith, and Edgar. The latter is one of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, and is also President of the County Agricultural Society. Order and convenience characterize every thing about his premises. The influence of such examples cannot be otherwise than elevating upon the whole community. It is true, that all have not the same means at command, and cannot of course go as extensively into improvements. But if the right spirit is thus infused into them, they will do as much,

according to their means, and will no longer be subject to the reproach of having buried their talent in the earth. Not but that there are many who have been farmers by profession, through life, that are fully up with the spirit of the age, and whose influence for good is widely felt.—All such congratulate themselves upon the accession of such men from abroad, and readily avail themselves of their co-operation in their efforts to elevate the agricultural character of the community.

Such men will bear us out in the remark that persons who have devoted their lives mostly to other occupations, if they turn their attention to agriculture, enter far more readily into the improvements of the age, than those who have made it the business of their lives. And there is a deep philosophy in this, as deep as the settled principle of the human character, that "custom becomes a second nature." Generally, the class of persons above spoken of, have devoted as much of their early years to agriculture, as was sufficient to inspire them with a taste for it, which no subsequent devotion to other pursuits, could fully smother and kill out; and when they return to their first love, they come back totally untrammelled by those iron prejudices against innovation, which always, to a greater or less extent, characterize those whose whole existence, through a long series of years, has become identified with the particular way of doing things, which was taught them in their childhood. To give up these prejudices, thus rivetted upon them, and wreathed around them, is, with many, almost like the giving up of the ghost. But from these, the persons of whom we speak, are happily exempt, and when they come to engage in agriculture, if they be persons of good judgment, and industrious habits, they will far outstrip multitudes, who have made the pursuit of agriculture the business of their lives. More means than these they may have, but they will accomplish far more in *proportion* to their means. So we have uniformly found it every where.

*Murdering Apple Trees.*—We found a man three or four miles south of Kalamazoo committing a most atrocious act upon his apple trees, severing their heads from their bodies entire, for the purpose of giving them new ones. The trees were quite large, say six inches through at the base. We remonstrated against the unnatural act, but he pointed us to two trees, from one of which the entire top was removed and grafts inserted two or three years ago,

while from the other only a portion of the top was removed and grafts inserted, at the same time, and called our attention to the fact before our eyes, that the grafts upon the former were large and thrifty, while those upon the latter were stunted and dwarfed, the top having taken the nutriment. We warned him to forbear, and spare those trees, and told him, that while the grafts would grow thriftier for a time, he would spoil the body of the tree, and, in the end, both the body and the top would be greatly damaged, and that if he would avoid both evils, he must remove the top gradually, from year to year. Passing on our way, we met with a neighbor of his, who had gone through with the same operation a few years before, and his trees were spoiled, the trees having become crabbed, knotty, warted, and every way deformed, and, of course, the top must suffer in a corresponding degree. And could less than this be expected from the total obstruction of such a pressure of sap upwards?

*Hard Winter on Sheep.*—The past severe winter has been hard on sheep. A great many have been lost, and most flocks have come out of it in bad condition. We observed one or two flocks badly affected with the scab, the wool of some of them being half off, leaving the body naked. It is a dismal spectacle to behold, and we are told that it is entirely unnecessary. Col. Curtenius, of Grand Prairie, remarked to us, that he had always found the application of a solution of tobacco, both a preventive and a remedy. It is his custom at shearing, as soon as the fleece is off, to drench the animal in this solution. It kills all the ticks, and prevents scab.

*A Grub Lifter.*—Adjoining the farm of Gov. Throop, are the beautiful farms of Messrs. Bunbury and Vradenburg. The former we found in his field making war upon the grubs, and doing good execution. The operation consisted simply in hitching a yoke of cattle to them and pulling them out root and branch. Generally they would come the first pull, but when they did not, the cattle, being well versed in the art, would veer off a little and take another lift; if it still refused to come, they would veer off a little more and lift again, and when the root was very large and sturdy, they would sometimes perform almost an entire circle before it would come. But it was all done quite expeditiously, and Mr. B. informed us that he could clear off, in that way, an acre and a half a day, where



the grubs were quite thick, and that was the end of them.

**A Stump Machine.**—On the Governor's farm, they have had in operation quite a novel stump machine. It consists simply in taking a lever six or eight inches through, and ten or twelve feet long, setting it up perpendicularly by the side of the stump, chaining it to it, attaching one end of a chain to the top end of it, and the other end to the axle of a cart to which a yoke of oxen is affixed, and then going ahead—that is all, and it is quite sufficient to make quite a stir among the stumps. With such a purchase, they are sure to come. This contrivance is said to do quite as smashing a business as a regular built stump machine.

**Sowing Oats and Ruta Bagas.**—Gov. T. remarked to us, that he had satisfied himself by experiment, that oats and ruta bagas did quite as well to sow them early in the spring, as to sow them at the time they are usually sown. Last year he sowed ruta bagas early, and he had a good crop, and it only just had time to come to perfection. The general impression has been, that these crops do better to be sown late.

**Experiment with Foreign Grapes.**—The Governor brought with him from France, some two or three years ago, cuttings of some choice varieties of grape, and among them the Chaselas of Fontainebleau, the great table grape of France, and the Madelaine, a small black grape, which he planted in his garden at Auburn, in the open air, and so far, they have done well, and commenced bearing.

**Western Literary Magazine, and Journal of Education, Science, Arts, and Morals,** a monthly of 32 pages, published at Detroit, by George Brewster, price one dollar per annum in advance.

The above work is neatly got up, is mostly original, and is conducted with much spirit and ability. It makes its bow gracefully, and steps forth in its best smiles as a candidate for public favor.

**Ohio Board of Agriculture.**—We have received from Mr. Bateham, of the Ohio Cultivator, the report of the above board for the last year. It is somewhat voluminous, and contains much valuable matter, some of which we shall make available.

**Address of Hon. J. C. Spencer at the Buffalo Fair.**—We have received from B. P. Johnson, Esq. Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, a copy of the above able address, for which we are duly thankful.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

**A Mother's Influence.**—For myself, I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood. —“*The Mother*,” by T. S. Arthur.

### Amiability.

“I would not rail at beauty's charming power,  
I would but have her aim at something more;  
The fairest symmetry of form or face,  
From intellect receives its highest grace.

Of all the graces which adorn and dignify the female character, amiability is perhaps the most pre-eminent; the peculiar excellence of this virtue consists in the power of exciting universal love and esteem. It is exercised without effort, and enjoyed without alloy; discretion and good nature are the material ingredients of this valuable quality.

It was this inestimable grace which induced the wise man, to confer on the woman under its influence, a value whose price is above rubies; and he invested her with this endearing attribute—that she opened her mouth with wisdom, and her tongue is the law of kindness. It is this grace that shows an irresistible charm over the natural beauties, and exhibits every moral and intellectual attainment in their most interesting point of view. While many other graces have a specific and limited operation, this is universal; when once it is implanted as a principle in the heart, it never ceases to grow, but is continually yielding the most delectable fruit; every incident, however minute, and every event, however disastrous and mournful, constitutes alike an element in which this grace flourishes in all the luxuriance of eternal health. In the sick chamber, the social circle, and the drawing room, it furnishes from its own ample resources all that is most soothing, attractive and captivating; ever prompt without officiousness, and deliberate without indifference. It invests its most

trifling offices with an unspeakable value to those on whom they are conferred, and bestows the most costly presents with a liberality so pure and genuine, as to silence the most captious, and captivate the most scrupulous.

Of the conduct of others, an amiable female is always charitable. The omission of attention disturbs her not: she is ever ready to suggest a thousand reasons for a supposed injury: and should it be realized, she is satisfied with *one*—she knows she does not deserve it! In the absence of evil, she invariably argues good.

Of her own conduct she is scrupulously guarded and rigidly exact. She remembers the language of a modern writer, “that virtue in general is not to feel, but to do—not merely to conceive a purpose, but to carry that purpose into execution—not merely to be overpowered by the impression of a sentiment, but to practice what she loves, and to imitate what she admires;” and thus loving and beloved, she progresses through the various stages of life, ornamenting all its interesting relations, and bestrewn the path of duty with flowers of sweetest fragrance; she closes her brilliant and beauteous course by gathering her duties together as a never-fading bouquet of flowers, binds them with her amiability, and bequeaths them to posterity; then full-orbed, she sinks beneath the serene and expansive horizon.

“Death steals but to renew with bloom  
The life that triumphs o'er the tomb,  
She died not—but hath flown.  
Live, live above! all beauties here,  
What art thou in another sphere—  
An angel in thine own?”

### To Correct a Child.

The true mode of doing this, is not for you to be always at hand to say to your child, “you must not do that,” “you must let that alone,” and so on. Good, but what then must the child do? It is better for you to say to him—do that, and do this, for in most cases, such directions as these will be successful, because, in the first place, the child knows what he may do, and there is a quiet satisfaction to the youthful being, when he accomplishes any desirable thing, and if the little commission which you have given him to execute, be one that is useful, he feels a pleasure in having perfected something with his small ability.

But of a truth, it is much easier to say, do not do that, than to give as a command, do this.

It is a fixed rule, under all circumstances, that the child must learn to obey.—Obedience is the first step in education. The child must be submissive to a higher will and more matured knowledge. By degrees he will soon find out the reason why.

Take heed however, that you do not forbid or command any thing, if you cannot, or will not strictly and inflexibly enforce obedience, otherwise you introduce a laxity of principle into your action, which nothing can retrieve. Never give a command or a prohibition excepting from your determined purpose or matured judgment.

## YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

**Early Reputation.**

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure, will not reach it; but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are, not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing.—They do not task their faculties, nor improve their powers, nor attempt as they ought, to rise to superior excellence. They have no high, commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is their efforts are feeble; they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and, therefore, fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The power of example is proverbial. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effects on their own character and habits. With these living, breathing patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever is praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are marking their remarks; they learn what his taste is; what sort of company he prefers; and predict on no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and those too, who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worth.

Chemistry is the key which unlocks the great laboratory of nature, and shows us how she performs her complicated processes and produces all her wonderful phenomena.

## MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

*A New Discovery.*—A London correspondent of the *Atlas* states that at a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, an important paper was read in relation to a discovery, by means of which carbonic acid gas is applied to the extinguishment of fires with great success. The following is the substance of the paper:

"In large fires, flame is the great agent of destruction; it occasions a violent draught intense heat, and rapidly generates suffocating and noxious gases. For its existence a constant supply of pure air is necessary, as well as a constant high temperature. To prevent the later, water is sufficient, but not so to prevent the other condition. The 'fire annihilator' subdues flame by preventing effectually the supply of its vital element, pure air, and supplying instead one destructive to its existence—carbonic gas and steam—thus rendering the continuance of flame impossible. These are generated by this apparatus, which is perfectly portable, for one ample for a private house weighs only about twenty-five pounds. It is so contrived that by simply touching a spring this active agency can be aroused in three seconds of time. For the protection of larger buildings, such as churches, &c., a larger apparatus in proportion will be required, in a convenient position. The potency of this invention was exhibited in several different ways in the lecture room. Models of houses, ships, &c., were set on fire, and when fully ignited, the flame was extinguished as soon as the annihilator was brought to bear upon it.

The great advantages of this invention are the instantaneous effect produced, long before a fire engine could have been got in preparation or brought to bear upon the fire, and the complete freedom from any injury to furniture inseparable from the employment of water."

*Invention for Stopping Steam Engines.*

—A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says: "On Wednesday last, through the kindness of Messrs. Smith and Booth, manufacturers, Southgate, we had an opportunity of witnessing on their premises the working of a piece of machinery, by means of which a steam engine of 30 horse power was stopped almost instantaneously. We were taken to one end of a spinning room, when the machinery of the mill was in full operation, with the steam engine at full speed, when a valve was opened which admitted the atmospheric air, which instantly choked the condenser of the engine, shut off the throttle of the water valves, and opened the blow valves. The instant this was done, the fly-wheel made only one revolution and a quarter. In the ordinary manner of stopping the engine, the fly wheel makes five revolutions before it can be brought to a stand. If an accident happens, such as an overlooker or other person being caught with one of the mill straps, and drawn up to go round the shaft, by using this mode of stopping the engine, be-

fore he could by any possibility come in contact with the shaft, the whole machinery would be brought to a stand still, and his life saved.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

*Sick Room Bedstead.*—Mr. Nathaniel Carter, of Trumbull street, Boston, and an ingenious mechanic, has invented a bedstead frame that will be regarded as an important improvement upon all the contrivances extant intended to facilitate the movements of invalids while confined to the bed. By the turn of a winch, the upper half raises the patient to any desired angle, and maintains it as long as maybe desirable.—With equal facility, the lower part is elevated so as to bend the knees, or give almost any direction to a fractured limb. the whole framework is also readily raised or depressed on either side, for the purpose of removing the occupant to a chair or another bed, as the case may be. Other advantages are obtained by this unique construction, of obvious utility, which greatly enhance its value. For hospital wards, no kind of bedstead now in use, we should think, is to be compared to Mr. Carter's—and in the sick chamber of a private family, it would be prized exceedingly. If the price when manufactured, is within the means of people of limited circumstances, the new bedstead will be extensively patronized. We trust, therefore, that those who control the sales will consult their own interest, as well as the circumstances of persons of moderate means, and not suffer the price to exclude this excellent device from the humblest sick room in the community.—*Med. Jour.*

*Novel Invention.*—The *Baltimore American* says, "We had recently the pleasure of examining a small but very ingenious machine, recently invented by our townsman, Mr. Oliver T. Eddy, which promises, when perfected, to be of very great utility. It is an instrument which will print, with almost the perfection of an ordinary printing press a single copy of any document, and with about the same rapidity as the document can be transcribed by a good penman; the copying done by the machine being of course more easily read. Mr. Eddy designs to offer the use of his invention to the departments at Washington, and if they are found serviceable there, to place them in various record offices, and wherever copies of documents are wanted to be made with accuracy and plainness. They are played on, as it were by striking keys answering to the letters of the alphabet, and the response is the instantaneous impression on the sheet. Mr. Eddy is not prepared to exhibit his invention to the public at present, but he has obligingly consented to permit it to be seen by persons who are capable of appreciating its merits."—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

*Important Invention.*—A steam lithographic printing press, requiring only the attendance of a boy, has been invented and in operation at Rouen. It takes 1790 copies from the stone in ten hours.



## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

## European Affairs.

The intelligence brought by the American shows that Europe is far as ever from a settlement of affairs. The decision of the French government to restore the Pope to the enjoyment of his temporal power, by force of arms, is the most important event that has occurred since Louis Phillippe was overthrown. We hardly know how to regard it. It is either the result of a deep policy, or it is the most absurd of all things. France may wish to get a position in Italy, and under pretence of restoring the Pope she may establish herself in the States of the Church, for the purpose of keeping back the Austrians, though it would seem that the successes of the Hungarians will be likely to withdraw Radetzky from the Po to the Danube—to cause him to march to the north rather than to the south.—Another view is, that the French government is nothing but the tool of the conservative interests of Enrope as it was during the Restoration, when French armies put down the Spanish constitutionalists. Louis Napoleon is said to be completely in the hands of the *bourgeoisie*, the basest of all classes, and who are affected only by the most mercenary of motives. He is largely in debt, and his paper is reported to be in the hands of the leaders of this class, the chief priests and ruling elders in the worship of Mammon. These men wish the Pope restored, not because they care anything for religion, but because, being the central figure in the political canvass, it is necessary that his attitude should be bold and commanding.

The Hungarian successes are very gratifying. They show that the strength of Austria is gone, and that she is not able to uphold her power at home, although victorious on the Italian plains. An attempt has been made in some of the papers of this country to represent the Hungarian movements as one of an anti-liberal character, as, in short, the attempt of an aristocracy to prevent the Austrian government from doing justice to the *people*. This is a slander of one of the noblest races in eastern Europe. For many years past, the Hungarians have been making great progress in liberal sentiments, while Austria has been endeavoring to draw their country within the folds of centralization, that bane of European State. The Prussian monarch would be right glad to place the imperial crown on his head, and the weakness of Austria would give him a chance of wearing it, were it not for the opposition of foreign States, that have no right to so much as express an opinion on the settling of Germanic affairs. France and Russia are said to be opposed to the king of Prussia becoming the chief of re-organized Germany.—Russia may see in the re-construction of Germany a formidable barrier in the way of her designs on Western Europe; and France has never forgotten the part taken by Prussia in her humiliation in 1813, '14,

and '15 Austria has no power, at the present moment, to prevent the Germans from doing what they please; but as there is not union among the latter, they may fail to accomplish any thing.

European politics are becoming hourly more and more embroiled. Every thing looks warlike and threatening. In the North, in the South, and in the East of Europe, we witness nothing but scenes of bloodshed and turbulence. The march of armies is the prominent movement in every quarter. The bombardment of cities, and the massacre of men, women, and children, are now the daily themes of the journalist.

The Hungarians continue to resist the attempts of Austria to subdue them, and the imperial armies have met with a signal defeat. Dreadful scenes of havoc and bloodshed have been exhibited in Italy. The city of Brescia, in Lombardy, which had revolted against the Austrians has been captured by them, and the greater part of its inhabitants massacred. Genoa has been bombarded by a besieging army, and great damage has been done to that beautiful city.

*Ireland.*—A clergyman from a parish in Connaught says:—"This whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish four years ago, I am sure we have not 6000 at present; and as for landholders, I am positive there is not one out of five remaining.—So that the creatures who live and move here, may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population." Dr. Crowley, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired on the 6th inst, in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of only nine hours' duration.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has hitherto been restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the imperial crown, made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

## Farther News by the Hibernia.

Hostilities between Denmark and Prussia continued to be waged without any preponderance on either side likely to effect a general issue. The German troops entered Jutland in considerable force on the 20th ult. France continues tranquil. The expedition in aid of the Pope sailed on the 22d and arrived at Civita Vecchia, and will immediately go to Rome. The Pope will remain at Gaeta until the temper of his revolted subjects is ascertained. Sardinia rejects the terms offered by Austria, and the two governments are again at issue. The Piedmontese ministers have given fresh directions to the war department, to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities. The condition of Germany continues distracted. Soto has surrendered to the Neapolitans. Palmero it is said has prepared to capitulate.

There have been serious troubles in Canada. The parliament house at Montreal has been burned by the insurgents.

A few cases of cholera have occurred at Chicago.

**THE N. Y. RIOTS.**—Gen. Hull is reported as among the dangerously wounded at the Theatrical riots in New York. The excitement was so intense in the city, on the 11th, that business was almost suspended. Public opinion seems to sustain the course adopted by the authorities. The deaths reported up to 2 o'clock, on the 11th, were 27.

Geo. Curtis wounded on Thursday night, died this morning. The Coroner is now holding an inquest. There is a rumor that a party of "Killers" arrived this P. M. from Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, May 12, 1 P. M.

The board of health report 50 new cases of cholera, and 5 deaths, since yesterday. It is the opinion of the members that half of the cases are not real cholera.

## DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	3 62 \$3 75	Salt,	\$1 31
Corn, bus.	23	Butter,	12 1/2
Oats,	23	Eggs, doz.	8
Rye,	34	Hides, lb.	3a6 1/2
Barley,	56	Wheat, bus.	70
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 50a4 25	Hams, lb.	6a7
Apples, bush	25a50	Onions, bu.	50a63
Potatoes,	50	Cranberries,	1 75
Hay, ton,	8 00a10 00	Buckwheat 100lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb.	14a28	Indian meal,	75
Peas, bu.	75	Beef, do	2 00a2 50
Beans,	75a80	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00a7 00	Honey,	10
Pork,	10 50a11 50	Apples, dried,	75
White fish,	6 00a6 50	Peaches, do	2 00
Trout,	5 50a6 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.	5a5 1/2	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,	a8	Flax do	75
Wood, cord	2 a 25	Lime,	bbl 75

**THERMOMETRIC CHURN.**—The subscriber, having purchased the right to make, vend and use the Thermometric Churn, (of which A. & W. A. Crowell are the inventors and patentees,) in the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw and Monroe, Michigan, is intending to commence the manufacture of them soon, and will be able to supply all who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of an improvement which is fast working a revolution in butter-making throughout the country.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD.

Canton, Wayne Co., Mich.

may 13.

## REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

DETROIT and LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales, the examination of Titles, the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Rents, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State.

May 13, 1849.

MACY & DRIGGS.

**MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER**  
Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by

SPRAGUE & CO.,

april 22

Agents for the Manufacturer.

No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

**TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS** For Sale by

SPRAGUE & CO.,

april 23

Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

## Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

F. F. PARKER & BRO

Jan. 1

Agents, Genesee Seed Store.

### Detroit Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

**SPRAGUE & Co.** dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise *every thing* wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

#### Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.  
March 24, 1849. if

#### PETERS'

**BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT—THIRD YEAR.** I have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan. 1st. The wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. Combing and De Laines make 2 sorts more. 2nd—I charge for receiving, sorting and selling, *one cent per pound*; this includes all charges at the Depot, except insurance. 3rd—Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by the owner.

All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name. Warehouse, corner of Washington and Exchange streets.

Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1849. T. C. PETERS.

### Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,

BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

Will commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS, Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

### Detroit Feed Store, AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. ESTABLISHED 1816

**F. F. PARKER & BROTHER** have for sale an assortment of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Seed Planters, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., and will receive a large addition to their present stock on the opening of navigation.

Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, English and American, in packages and small papers, put up at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, warranted genuine and fresh.

April 15, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.

### Grosse Isle Institute,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

**REV. M. H. HUNTER**, an Alumnus of Yale College; Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., and Hon. Elton Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

**SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted fresh, for sale by the pound or paper, by**  
april 23, **SPRAGUE & CO.,**  
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

**New Publishing House,**  
AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.  
THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive *Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment*, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use;) LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

### Michigan Book Store.

**C. MORSE & SON**, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for townships and family libraries, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality;) Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.  
jan. 15, 1849

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**ALEX. McFARREN**, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. *Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.*  
jan. 1,

### Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium" one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments *most astonishingly low.* Among their stock may be found:

Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Black Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and various Patterns. Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Silk and Cassimere Vests. Godey's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call here, making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.  
jan. 1. HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

### DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our *4s. 6d.* Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

HOLMES & BARCOCK,  
Woodward Avenue.  
jan. 1.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

**JAMES A. HICKS',**

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

**DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON.** Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's fabled Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.  
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849. H. A. YOUNG.

**DYING & SCOURING.**—The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street.) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garments apart.  
M. CHAPPELL

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,  
Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,  
DETROIT.